

## Daily Appeal.

BY MCCLANAHAN &amp; DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

## TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over GEO. LARKER'S store, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

## GLOUING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Just as we go to press the glorious intelligence contained in our telegraphic columns came over the wires, and we have no time for comment.

It will be sufficient to announce that victory has again perched upon our banners, and that the combined forces of the enemy in the Old Dominion have been routed with great loss. The hearts of the people of the South will be relieved, and praises and thanks be heard in every household, to the God of battles, who has vouchsafed to our gallant defenders, the signal triumph we have the gratification of announcing this evening.

From our armies in Tennessee the intelligence is also cheering. The volunteer staffs will soon be relieved of the presence of heretofore invaders. That is the watchword of our leaders, and the rallying cry of their companions in arms. Push on the columns!

## PROPOSED RAILROAD CONVENTION.

A circular has been issued by R. R. CUTLER, Esq., president of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, inviting a meeting of all the railroad presidents and superintendents in the Confederate States, at Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday, September 4th, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the roads and rolling stock, and the means necessary to be adopted to keep them in effective operation; also to regulate the rates and freight charges on the roads, and to arrange so that the roads shall, at all times, be kept in condition to accommodate the government and public in transporting promptly troops and supplies. It is of the very first importance that this should be done.

## AMILITARY RIOT NEAR NEW YORK.

A dispatch dated New York, August 25, says that "owing to some dissatisfaction among the troops of the Empire Brigade at East New York, a riot occurred on Saturday afternoon. The riotous were broken down, and a hotel garrisoned. Several officers were beaten, and many soldiers badly hurt. A militia company and 100 marines were sent for, to aid the police in quelling the riot. One of the militia fired into the crowd, killing a sergeant-major of one of the regiments. Police Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, was very badly cut in the head with stones, and many policemen were injured. The troops generally stampeded to Brooklyn and New York city. In the evening only 100 out of 2000 were in camp. Many have been arrested since, and returned to the police. The whole affair is said to have grown out of the non-reception of bounties.

## FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Knoxville Register learns that our forces near Cumberland Gap have captured sixty-four and six horses, and a hotel garrisoned. Several officers were beaten, and many soldiers badly hurt. A militia company and 100 marines were sent for, to aid the police in quelling the riot. One of the militia fired into the crowd, killing a sergeant-major of one of the regiments. Police Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, was very badly cut in the head with stones, and many policemen were injured. The troops generally stampeded to Brooklyn and New York city. In the evening only 100 out of 2000 were in camp. Many have been arrested since, and returned to the police. The whole affair is said to have grown out of the non-reception of bounties.

## THE EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

The Richmond Examiner says: "We have often expressed the opinion that the evacuation of Norfolk was one of the most disgraceful events of the war; that it was done from flight, in haste involving immense loss, and in the absence of any immediate danger to the city. The public has since been concerned in this judgment of the evacuation. Popular opinion has fallen most heavily upon General HUNTER, the officer in command, and conducting the evacuation. We have never attempted to fix the blame upon any individual; though expressing the opinion, which we still hold more than ever, that the government and its agents were responsible. A correspondence has come to light which discloses the real authors of that proceeding. The Secretaries of War and Navy were present in Norfolk when the evacuation was ordered, and directed the measures in accordance with the decision of the government in Richmond; while General HUNTER thought the place should be held at the risk of losing every man in his command."

## A HINT IN TIME.

The Tennessean Observer remarks that "once or twice we have seen hints in the papers giving indications of a belief that there is a small party in this Confederacy in favor of a military dictator. We have hitherto looked upon the idea as too absurd to have been seriously entertained by any respectable general in the Confederate army."

When a general holds himself superior to the orders that are sent to him from Richmond, when his special pets, among the officers, are heard systematically appointing some one dictator, and at the same time extolling him as superior to all the great captains in the army, we may be sure that more is meant than meets the ear.

This is not an idle paragraph, inserted to fill up a space; but is suggested by facts which we recently came into our possession, of which we do not choose to say any more at the present time.

The Catholic bishop of Savannah, it is said in the North, has been arrested at St. Augustine, Florida.

## AN INDIAN WAR THREATENED.

The depredations of the Indians in Minnesota are becoming alarming, and the strength and combinations of various tribes would seem to be assuming formidable proportions, such as will require a very large force to subdue and hold them under subjugation. As to what has led to this Indian outbreak, we are wholly in the dark. The St. Paul Press is of the opinion that they have been incited by white persons enlisted in the cause of the South, with the view of holding Northern troops at home who might be employed elsewhere.

The idea of the Press is that the Yankee troops who will be called off to fight the Indians might be much better employed in stealing niggers and depredating upon Southern plantations, a vocation much better suited to their instincts than roaming over the barren country of the Indians where there is little or nothing to steal.

Whatever may have incited this raid of the savages, and as much as the credulity of such a war are to be deprecated, we imagine that those who suffer from it will meet with little sympathy at the hands of the people in the South who have been robbed and overrun for the last fifteen months by the vandal white savages of the North. It would indeed be strange and unnatural if they did not well up in the bosom of many thousands of Southerners, who have been despoiled and plundered of all their earthly possessions, an inward feeling of joy that these Northern barbarians are now themselves reaping and experiencing some of the bitter fruits of that savage mode of warfare which they have so long been waging against the South. That may be a thing of which the South has no need, but the devastations and cruelties of war are well calculated to strip human nature of many of its more noble attributes, and as long as the Northern hell-bounds shall continue to prosecute this unnatural and inhuman war upon us, we shall not grow sorrowful at the successes of the Indians, whom we have no doubt the Yankees have expiated by bad treatment.

## SKIRMISH NEAR BOLIVAR.

On Saturday last a sharp skirmish occurred near Bolivar, Tenn., between the Confederate cavalry force of about thirty-five hundred strong—under Gen. ARMSTRONG, and a large Federal force, the strength of which we have been unable to learn. The former was composed of the combined forces of the 23d and 25th Alabama regiments, and were the attacking party. The enemy's force was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. Our informant states that after a sharp conflict the Feds were driven from the field in disorder, with a loss of thirty killed, wounded, and seventy-one prisoners. Our forces pursued them four miles, until they took refuge for other purposes. One other object of the campaign is stated, will be to arrange so that the roads shall, at all times, be kept in condition to accommodate the government and public in transporting promptly troops and supplies. It is of the very first importance that this should be done.

## BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN ALABAMA.

On Saturday last a sharp skirmish occurred near Bolivar, Tenn., between the Confederate cavalry force of about thirty-five hundred strong—under Gen. ARMSTRONG, and a large Federal force, the strength of which we have been unable to learn. The former was composed of the combined forces of the 23d and 25th Alabama regiments, and were the attacking party. The enemy's force was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. Our informant states that after a sharp conflict the Feds were driven from the field in disorder, with a loss of thirty killed, wounded, and seventy-one prisoners. Our forces pursued them four miles, until they took refuge for other purposes. One other object of the campaign is stated, will be to arrange so that the roads shall, at all times, be kept in condition to accommodate the government and public in transporting promptly troops and supplies. It is of the very first importance that this should be done.

## ENEMY ROUTED AT STEVENSON.

On Saturday last a sharp skirmish occurred near Bolivar, Tenn., between the Confederate cavalry force of about thirty-five hundred strong—under Gen. ARMSTRONG, and a large Federal force, the strength of which we have been unable to learn. The former was composed of the combined forces of the 23d and 25th Alabama regiments, and were the attacking party. The enemy's force was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. Our informant states that after a sharp conflict the Feds were driven from the field in disorder, with a loss of thirty killed, wounded, and seventy-one prisoners. Our forces pursued them four miles, until they took refuge for other purposes. One other object of the campaign is stated, will be to arrange so that the roads shall, at all times, be kept in condition to accommodate the government and public in transporting promptly troops and supplies. It is of the very first importance that this should be done.

## CITIZENS TRUE TO THE SOUTH.

On Saturday last a sharp skirmish occurred near Bolivar, Tenn., between the Confederate cavalry force of about thirty-five hundred strong—under Gen. ARMSTRONG, and a large Federal force, the strength of which we have been unable to learn. The former was composed of the combined forces of the 23d and 25th Alabama regiments, and were the attacking party. The enemy's force was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. Our informant states that after a sharp conflict the Feds were driven from the field in disorder, with a loss of thirty killed, wounded, and seventy-one prisoners. Our forces pursued them four miles, until they took refuge for other purposes. One other object of the campaign is stated, will be to arrange so that the roads shall, at all times, be kept in condition to accommodate the government and public in transporting promptly troops and supplies. It is of the very first importance that this should be done.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 27th, the "abuses of the medical department" were again the subject of discussion. A resolution submitted by Mr. Sims, of Kentucky, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the complaints against the Department, was adopted. Mr. SIMS, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of the salt works in Virginia and elsewhere, and work the same. Mr. PIERCE, of this measure, at the time, and opposed its reference to a committee. The bill was laid upon the table. Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, introduced the bill of last session, to provide for the making of coins corresponding in weight with those issued by the Yankee government. On this last proposition the Richmond Whig expresses the opinion that the preliminary question should first be decided, whether or not we intend to conform our weights, measures, and coins to those in use among the people from whom we have separated. If it be our purpose to improve upon the old system, to assimilate our currency to that of the foreign nations with which we expect to trade in future, and to discourage commercial intercourse with the Yankees, the consideration of Mr. DAVIS' bill ought to be postponed. If it is not our purpose to do these things, the bill ought to receive the prompt attention of Congress, and be passed at an early day.

## THE FIGHT AT BOLIVAR.

In the House, Mr. Foster, of Alabama, introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of drafting and sending to be employed as teamsters, cooks and camp followers, to the place of soldiers in the old system, to assimilate our currency to that of the foreign nations with which we expect to trade in future, and to discourage commercial intercourse with the Yankees, the consideration of Mr. DAVIS' bill ought to be postponed. If it is not our purpose to do these things, the bill ought to receive the prompt attention of Congress, and be passed at an early day.

## SUPERSEDED.

Gen. CURTIS has been superseded in command of the Federal troops at Arkansas by Gen. STEELE. The word is that his dismissal resulted from his partiality to favorites willing to speculate in cotton, and it is stated by the Bulletin that it is received with great satisfaction by the cotton buyers of Memphis.

## GOOD NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, September 1st.—The Yankees again recaptured McMinnville in large force, last Tuesday. They were probably the forces from Pellham and neighborhood, on their retreat to Nashville. They may be caught at any rate.

## TENNESSEE WILL SOON BE ENTIRELY IN POSSESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

We have a rumor that Huntsville is evacuated.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, August 30.—The Senate was not in session today.

## IN THE HOUSE, TWO RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY, RELATIVE TO THE LEXINGTON CASE, WERE DISCUSSED AND FINALLY ADOPTED; NOTHING ELSE OF INTEREST DONE.

RICHMOND, September 1.—In Senate, Mr. Sims, of Kentucky, introduced a preamble and resolutions relative to awarding medals and prizes to officers or soldiers who may distinguish themselves by deeds of personal gallantry upon the battle-field, laid on the table for the present.

## THE SENATE BILL CONCERNING SUBSTITUTES, AND DETAILS FOR PLANTATIONS, PASSED. THE FIRST RESTRICTS THE PRIVILEGE OF FURNISHING SUBSTITUTES TO SKILLFUL MECHANICS WHO SHALL GUARANTEE THE FIDELITY OF SUBSTITUTES. THE SECOND SECTION PROVIDES FOR DETAILS TO ANY FARM PLANTATIONS WORKED BY SLAVES, WHERE THEIR OWNER IS A FEMALE SUIVOR OF A PERSON IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY, AND ONE ENROLLED PROBABLY FOR POLICE DUTY, AND TO ACT AS GUARDIAN.

## THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN SAYS THAT COLONEL WOODWARD'S CAVALRY, WHO MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON, ON THE 24TH, WERE PURSUED, OVERTAKEN EIGHT MILES ABOVE THE FORT ON TUESDAY MORNING, AND UTTERLY ROUTED, WITH A LOSS OF FROM 30 TO 40. "WE THINK THE INTELLIGENCE DOUBTFUL."

## REPORTS FROM FORT DONELSON.

FORT DONELSON, August 26.—Fort Donelson was attacked yesterday by Woodward and Johnson's rebels, who were repulsed with heavy loss. Col. Lowe, of the Iowa cavalry, who is believed to be the commander of the rebels, was driven off, started with four companies in pursuit of them. He came upon the enemy seven miles from here, on the road to Paducah. After a half hour's fighting, the enemy retreated, leaving their cannon.

## THE FEDERAL LOSS WAS TWO KILLED AND EIGHTEEN WOUNDED. COL. LOWE'S FORCE, NOT BEING SUFFICIENT TO CONTINUE THE PURSUIT, RETURNED.

## PHILIP IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The whole fleet of the town of Jackson, Arkansas, has been burned. 2300 people are rendered homeless. Loss \$400,000. Very little is known.

## LAST FROM KENTUCKY.

MADISONVILLE, (near Henderson, Kentucky), August 25.—Gerritides, two miles distant, ambushed, fired on our cavalry, which was dismounted, and waited for infantry. After fifteen minutes the rebels broke and fled, being attacked by two companies of infantry. The wounded are unascertained. Seventeen were taken prisoner.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## OBITUARY.

Died, at the residence of her mother, in Holmes county, Mississippi, Mrs. E. A. WATSON, aged twenty years, three months and twenty-one days. In the death of Mrs. WATSON, her husband has lost a kind and loving companion, and her little children a fond and good mother, exalted by very few in our age. But it pleased God to remove her from this world of sin and sorrow, to that bright world "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## DIED.

At Lexington, Mississippi, on the 21st day of August, 1862, LIEUT. HENRI, early daughter of Lieut. Saml. and Fannie H. Henderson, of New Orleans, in the seventh year of her age.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## GREAT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA!

## POPE AND BANKS ROUTED!

## THIRTY THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED!

## MONITOR, September 2.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, September 1st says: One of our agents from Iuka yesterday, Rosecrans' head quarters, reports that intelligence had been received by telegraph that Pope and Banks had met with a terrible defeat, losing 30,000 prisoners.

## General Price places every confidence in the report, coupled as it is with other statements regarding the Federal movements which he knows to be true. The same source reports the destruction of an important railroad bridge in the vicinity of Memphis by Forrest.

## The Federal Groves has been unanimously nominated for Congress from the Twelfth Pennsylvania district.

## Twenty-one prisoners of war, and about as many prisoners of State, have just been released from the old Capitol prison, on the usual condition. Upward of three hundred are still retained.

## A dispatch from Washington, dated August 26th, says that from information received from various quarters, it is believed that thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, and that the Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.

## The Federal army is in the hands of the rebels.